FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT

LONDON, OCTOBER 16, 1851. The Great Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations has closed. It dies in its strength, and whilst still attracting its hundreds of thousands. It has not outlived its welcome, nor survived its fame. It has not, like a mere vulgar speculation, been allowed to wear itself out. It has lived its summer, during which all have had an opportunity of contemplating its treasures. It has run its allotted time, and must now take its place among the bril-

nothing to mar or detract from its completeness. The journals are now looking into the effect of this great gathering of the people and the productions of all nations. The Liverpool Mercury thus discourses respecting the Exhibition, its close and its consequences:

"Of the results which must inevitably ensue it is perhaps somewhat premature as well as difficult to speak; they can-not be hastily enumerated, nor will the whole of them be-come instant y and apparently visible. We may speculate if we please upon the improvements which new combinations and new ideas will effect in the mechanical and artistic world. Invention will doubtless be stimulated, and skill receive an additional incentive to exertion; and so far, indeed, we may not have to wait long for distinct and palpable evidences of the good which this exposition of the world's industry has accomplished. But there will be other—and we may call them, without undervaluing the material benefits, more valuable—results, which, from their very nature and character, must long remain hidden from the human eye, although their influence will not be the less powerful upon our lives and deallong remain hidden from the human eye, although their in-fluence will not be the less powerful upon our lives and deal-ings. It will be the task of history to reveal them to our pos-terity when tracing the progress of civilization, and recording the chief causes which have given an impetus to its advance-

Among the many truths, however, which the Exhibition have failed to impress upon every reflective person, is the true dignity of 'labor.' It is this great fact 'which makes the world kin,' and which establishes the equality and fellowship of the human race. It is, next to Heaven and the hope of immortality, the tie which binds nation to nation and man to man. It is the common inheritance of all, and the great medium of civilization. We have now, for the first time, seen it contributing its productions from every corner of the world, for the avowed purpose of destroying the chief bar-riers, and ministering to the main causes of human happiness and human improvement; and with confidence may we as-sert that it has fully realized its mission. No one, indeed, can recall to his recollection the willing co-operation of our countrymen and of foreigners, the enthusiasm which was manifested on the first of last May, or the mighty and continuous stream of eager and delighted visiters of every nation, rank, and class which has daily flowed through the Crystal Palsee, without feeling convinced that this assertion is not

stronger than the truth.
"We cannot but believe that the success which has attended this noble enterprise will induce other nations to imitate our example. The Great Exhibition of 1851 will, we trust, but prove to have been the commencement of a series of industrial expositions. It can surely never be allowed to be the last. Ne more effective mode has hitherto been devised of testing the progress of civilization, and certainly none which is more likely to produce a better effect upon national intelligence and industry."

Before giving the closing statistics of this great affair we would call attention to two most important facts, both bearing most closely upon the character of the Exhibition. The first is, that no fewer than 510 schools, containing 43,715 pupils, have visited the Exhibition: the greater part of these were charity and free schools, and the children were admitted through the benevolence of indivi-duals. The same kind spirit has operated for the admission of nearly 11,000 poor persons of more advanced age. Whilst the halo of extended benevolence is thust cast ts were paid to an exhibition the contents of which were Haven, for worth from five to ten millions sterling, the number of charge, made for offences committed within the building was only twenty-five: of which nine were for picking pockets, six for have heard this remarkable freedom from crime and disorder attributed in some degree to the very overpowering effect of the building and its contents: the first certainly, in even an unimaginative mind, was calculated to inspire awe and almost reverence; whilst the rich profusion around of all that was beautiful, graceful, and excellent could not fail in some degree to subdue all the coarser and lower feelings of humanity, and make man reverence himself by being for a moment desirous of elevation to the exhibited capability of his nature. We are willing to allow a great moral power in the Exhibition, but we fear that much of the good conduct of the assembled millions must be attributed to a less elevated cause—the knowledge of the presence of an ever-watchful but often not perceptible police. We would not, however, depreciate the excellent conduct of the visiters by attributing it to unworthy motives. The facts are as we have stated, and they are without parallel.

Your readers must now excuse a few figures. The number of visiters on the last three days of last week was 190,787; in which it was prepared, proved to be the least satisfactory rarely saw any one referring to it. It was, of course, not so remunerative to the contractors as it was expected to be, and the Commissioners have in consequence relinquished the seignorage of two pence upon each copy sold which the printers agreed to psy. As it was, the number sold was upwards of 250,000. The building was opened on Monday and Tuesday of this week to the exhibiters, each of whom had the privilege of introducing two friends: this arrangement would have allowed ingress to about 50,000 persons. The numbers, however, did not exceed 30,000 on either day. Her Majesty manifested that her interest in the Exhibition had not subsided, for she attended with the Prince and the elder of the Royal children on both days, coming up from Windsor for the purpose. She examined the Manchester goods, the service of gold from New York, the California gold ore, and other articles which have arrived since she last visited the Exhibition, with much stiention. Purchasers were found during these days for a great number of the articles, including some of the most costly. It is imagined that a great proportion of the property will find a home in this county. nesday, when the awards of the juries and the names of the fortunate exhibiters were to be declared, and when only the royal and foreign commissioners, the jurors, the local committees, and the exhibiters were to be admitted, was a thoroughly rainy and uncomfortable day; about 25,000 persons were, however, collected. The proceedings, with the exception of the singing of the national authem and the halleluish charge by the Sacred Harmonic Society, and a prayer or thanksgiving by the Bishop of London, were of a dry busi ness nature, and consisted of the presentation of the report of the juries, which was read by their chairman, Viscount CAN-MING, and the reply of Prince ALBERT : from the latter we extract the very beautiful and appropriate conclusion, which was enunciated with much emphasis and force by his Royal

"In now taking leave of all those who have so materially nided us in their respective characters of jurors and associates foreign and local commissioners, members and secretaries of and sectional committees, members of the Society of Arts and exhibiters, I cannot refrain from remarking with beartfelt monor men representing so many national interes a harmony which cannot end with the event which produced its Let us receive it as an auspicious omen for the future; and,

God for the blessing He has vouchsafed to our labors, let us all currestly pray that that Divine Providence which has so benignantly watched over and shielded this illustration of Nature's productions, conceived by human intellect and fashioned by human skill, may still protect us, and may grant that this interchange of knowledge, resulting from the meeting of enlightened people in friendly rivalry, may be dispersed far and wide over distant lands; and thus, by showing our mutual dependence upon each other, be a happy means of promoting unity among nations, and peace and good-will among the various races of mankind."

The report states that the number of exhibiters was about 17,000, and that the number of prize medals awarded was 2,918; also, that the number of great medals awarded by the Council of Chairmen of Juries was 170. We shall have some observations to make at a future time with respect to liant recollections of the past. All has gone well; the principle upon which these larger medals were awarded. and that which a year ago was little more than a It must suffice for the present to say tha', notwithstanding all noble idea, has been most worthily embodied and the disadvantage under which the United States exhibiters converted into a practical reality. Never, perhaps, have labored, as has been well known here, they have come has the world witnessed a more humanizing spectacle ; never was success more signal. From first orable distinction. Thus, out of the 170 great medals, twenty-three of which were given to foreign Governments, such to last it has been one continuous triumph, with as Egyp', Spain, Tunis, and Turkey, to the East India Company, and various other companies and bodies, supported by mperial and royal resources and aid, and therefore not to be considered as fairly in competition with individual exhibiters, the contributors from the United States were awarded five; and calculating the number of exhibiters at 17,000, and the number of medals fairly to be competed for 147, this was rather above the average proportion, the number of United States United States exhibiters have been decreed 104; their proportion would have been 96. And it must be remembered, also, that in several of the classes, such as those of clocks and watches, woollen, silk, and linen manufactures, paper, lace, tapestry, chins and porcelain, ornamental furniture, cameos and mosaics, and statuary, in which as many as nine hundred prizes were accorded, the United States can scarcely be said to have entered as a competitor, although four medals States gained ninety-seven prizes out of the remaining 2,000; a greater proportion than was obtained by any other 566 exprofess to be judges of subjects of what is called, in fashionable language, "high art," but we join in the almost universally asked question. Why was Powans's Greek Slave awarded only a prize medal, when Pardier's " Phryne" and Wyatt's 'Glycera' received the larger council medals? Nor can we divine why Cour's revolvers, after receiving the undiminished attention and admiration of the public for five months, are not in any way whatever included in the prize list? But so t is. The United States exhibiters have a right to be abundantly satisfied, however; they have done enough in the Exibition, and have received enough in the award of prizes, to satisfy the honor of their country and to secure their own fame. They were placed in peculiar circumstances and encountered peculiar difficulties; they had to overcome the disadvantage of distance and to struggle under the want of Governmental assistance and central organization. We believe, however, that the Royal Commissioners and the Executive Committee afforded every facility in their power, and we know that your Commissioner, Mr. RIDDLE, and his able assistant, Mr. Donge, were very efficient agents after the first difficulties were removed. The Exhibition is new over; packing-cases, and sawdust, and straw, and cranes, and levers, and pulleys new fill the space which a few days ago was occupied by rank and beauty, by men of science, by skilful artisues, and by connoisseurs and amateurs in every branch of human skill and every pursuit of human genius. We cannot apply the trite phrase "sic teansit," &c. to the Exhibition; for we believe that its true "glory" is only now commencing, its real value to be felt, its permanent benefits to be appreciated. We ought to add that the five council medals obtained for articles exhibited by civizens of the United States were for the preparation called "meat-biscuit," exhibited by Mr. G. Borden, of Galveston, Texas; for various engineer's tools and presses, exhibited by Mr. Holmes, of New York; to Mr. Met around this great spectacle, it also possesses the charm of a of Chicago, for his reaping machine; to Mesers. Bond & Son, singular immunity from crime. It is found that, whilst from of Boston, for the invention of a new mode of observing as the 1st of May to the 11th of October no fewer than 6,201,856 tronomical phenomena, &c.; and Mr. C. Goodyear, of New received the prize medals. Mr. Honns obtained his final triumph on Saturday by having his lock restored to him unattempts to do so, and ten for petty larcenies at stalls. We injured, after a formight's persevering attempt on the part of the person who had undertaken to open it, with the report of the committee affirming its impregnability.

The London journals speak in high terms of the gentle manly deportment and the official competency of Mr. R. W. Bow YER, one of the chiefs of the New York police, who has been rendering his very efficient aid during the Exhibition in protecting its rich stores from the marauding propensities of professional tourists from your-side of the Atlantic.

Thus the event of the year is over; that which will make 1851 remarksble, not only in the "History of England," but in the history of the world. The Great Exhibition is closed. Its success has surpassed the most sanguine expectations The preparations, unexampled in speed, could not have been surpassed in completeness. There has been no mistake or miscalculation (except pecuniarily, on the safe side) from beginning to end. The building-a true cathedral of art-is the architectural wonder of the age. The interior errangement of its multifarious contents has satisfied the mind, while and rice. the beauty, eplendor, and magnificence of the scene have althe amount received £14,104 2s. 6d. The number for the most overpowered the eye. Nearly a hundred thousand perwhole week was 518,280; the receipts £29,794 11s. The sons have been accommodated without uncomfortable crowdamount received from all sources during the five months and ing, except occasionally at points of peculiar interest. The eleven days was £469 115s. 13d.; the estimated expenses police arrangements and the personal demeanor of these offiabout £210,000; thus leaving a surplus of more than a quar- cials have been beyond all praise. The visiters, in fact, have shout £210,000; thus leaving a surplus of more than a quar-cials have been beyond all praise. The visiters, in fact, have commotion in the political world as there is a this ter of a million sterling. The greatest number of persons in been in great measure their own police, by participating, althe building at one time is supposed to have been 92,000, at most invariably, in the spirit of order and mutual accommotwo o'clock on the Tuesday of the last week. The catalogue dation which the place seemed to bespeak from each for all. two o'clock on the Tuesday of the last week. The catalogue dation which the place seemed to bespeak from each for all. opening of the Assembly, the repeal of the law of of the contents of the Exhibition, owing perhaps to the haste. The metal aspects of the Exhibition have been as fine as the May. On the other hand, M. FAUCHER and his colphysical. How all prognostications of evil, so abundant du-deagues appear settled in their intention of resigning hould of any thing connected with the affair. Its arrangement was ring last March and April, have failed! We have had no very imperfect, and it was really of no use to visiters; you plets against thrones, either abroad or at home. The German Republicane, and the French Socialists, and the Italian Radicals, and the Hungarian Refugees have met beneath the without its repeal there are less and less chances every day of transparent roof of the Crystal Palace, not to concoct schemes of mischief and plans of revolutionary bloodshed and strife, but to gaze on objects of beauty and rarity, to see human genius devoted to human happiness, to observe how talent and industry and knowledge, when properly employed, aided the world's progress and dvanced the real good of mankind. All this tens of thousands of thinking men, who probably have no great right to be satisfied with their social and political condition at home, have seen in London; and we venture to add that their visit to the Exhibition will have less upon their minds a strong feeling of respect and admiration for this country, its people, its Government and institutions. Liberty, the dream of France, Italy, and Germany, is here a waking reality. Order is to be found here in peaceful but energetic vitality, ins ead of the dreary despeir of despotism or the bursting hatred of discontent. Equality is here of law and right, and fraternity of feeling and tolerence of principle. The results of this visit from our continental reighbers will manifest themselves, we trust, in an increasing desire for prace throughout the civilized world, and an advance in the cause of constitutional liberty. Every continental liberal who takes back to his own country a more definite and sober idea of liberty, and a more tempered but more resolute will for its schievement, is a new element of moderation and order for the struggles which have yet to ensue between the thrones and the Lberties of Europe.

Nothing is known yet respecting the fate of the Glass Palace, but opinion is fast coming to the conclusion that it will not be removed. The Queen has signified her intention of conferring the honor of knighthood upon Mr. Paxton, Mr. not exist during the vacation, is wholly untenable. Cubitt, and Mr. Fox, the designer, engineer, and builder of the Exhibition Palece.

Her Majesty has returned from her Scottish tour full of health and good spirits. Her visit to Liverpool and Manchester was injured in its external aspect and the pleasure of its participants by very unfavorable weather. We believe that no monarch and exhibiters, I cannot be singular harmony which has prevailed among the of England had visited Liverpool or Manchester

while we return our humble and hearty thanks to Almighty | a few thousand inhabitants, with no building of note | From Spark we hear that the once powerful and celebrated in the great revolutionary contest which this journal asserts is ] the change! Now Liverpool could show to Queen Victoria 4th instant, in the 87th year of his age. He had been resid her miles of docks filled with shipping, bearing the flags of every country in the world; her hundreds of princely merchants, her warehouses loaded with the produce of every clime, and her public buildings of unsurparsed grandeur and ands of loyal people to greet their Sovereign; and the children of the place-none under eight years of age-assembled, to the number of seventy-six thousand, to pass under the review of her Mejesty, and offer a prayer for her welfare, and which stipulates that no Neapolitan troops are to occupy the sing (if singing it could be called) the national anthem. The hrough Lancashire with a hypothetical one of Louis Napoeon to Lyons, and the actual one of the Emperor of Austria to his Italian cities. At Lyons the President of France would find thirty to forty thousand bayonets and sabres, forts over. looking the city, bristling with cannon, and awing it into sub- rably mild," does not admit of the excesses practised by their jection, and all the municipal buildings crowded with solkept up for years, to hold down the discontent of a population scarcely equal to one-third of that of Manchester and Salford. ed some of the fairest cities in the finest climate in the world? Although within the realms of his ancestors, he found it pru-dent to move in the midst of armed masses of soldiery. Some electors declaring their intention to abstain from voting for of the people might be seen crossing the streets at a distance, but around him was the protection of an unbroken cordon of troops, and immediately next his person was a brilliant staff. exhibiters being stated in the catalogue at 566. Again, the consisting, at one time, of no less than one hundred and senumber of prize medals awarded was 2,918, of which the venty-five generals! Such it is to be the Sovereign of a people without a constitution. In his addresses he said no-thing of the people; he spoke only of the excellent order of to which each was accredited. This proceeding of the Brithis troops, of their skilful evolutions, and their brilliant ish Foreign Secretary of State was denounced by Count achievements during the last campaign, and of the readiness THUN, the President of the Diet, with the zeal of a grand they exhibit to do the like again. This is almost like being a Sovereign without a people, for Government is in this case merely an affair between the Sovereign and the army, while the people have nothing to do but to wait for decisions and obey. Queen VICTORIA, in her visits to Lancashire, scarcely hundred prizes are deducted, it will be found that the United saw a soldier; she was every where escorted by the unarmed people. At Manchester her body-guard was some thousands of the members of the various lodges of Odd-Fellows, &cc. hibiters, calculating according to the average awarded in the and the troops she reviewed were seventy-six thousand chilclasses in which they respectively competed. We do not dren from the various Sunday schools, under the generalship of their teachers and ministers of all denominations, Catholic

and Protestant, Churchmen and Dissenters. The other present subject of domestic interest is the ex pected arrival of M. Kossuth. We know not what is the ause of the altered arrangement, but he is not now expected by the United States steamer Mississippi, but by a British steamer from Gibraltar. The delay in the arrival does not occasion, however, any diminution in the warmth of his friends in England. Meetings are continually being held. and resolutions and addresses moved, demonstrating the enof the Treasury (Mr. WALKER) has been invited to meet him at Southampton, and he has accepted the invitation in a letter of some length.

Literature and the Drama are again a blank as respect Dover and Calais enterprise have expressed to eminent engigle mile of works in some parts of the Great Western

The following statement of the reduction of the entional debt of England is interesting and encouraging :

"The amounts of surplus to be appropriated by the com "The amounts of surplus to be appropriated by the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, in the purchase of stock in the quarter ending 5th January next, is £758, 196, which, like the former applications of the same kind, is calculated by its regular operation to maintain the market. The average amount of daily purchase will be about £15,000.

"The amount for the year is as follows:

£965,788
644,701
735,363
758,196
£8,004,048
rter is £103,432 below
rter of 1850, because the
ration.
llows:
£306,748
526,476

Total.....£2,333,264 "The amount applied for the present year exceeds, therefore, that for last year by £670,784."

The Bank of England again makes a satisfactory Its circulation has increased £311,798, owing, no doubt, to the diminution of £230,851 in the public deposites, andap The market for wheat, barley, and oats is on the savince, the supplies not being large. The colonial produce makets are firm ; at least this may be said of sugar, coffee, ocos,

We cannot speak with certainty of any thing in FRANCE; the intricacy of public affairs appears to be increasing. Gen. CHANGARNIER has arrived in Paris, and since the crisis which preceded he removal from office there has scarcely been so auch resolution of proposing in his message, on the rethe President persist in this design.

The opinion of the French journals appears to be tha ther is little chance of repealing the law of 15th of May; and any candidate getting the requisite number of suffrages for the definitive election. The election will then come to the National Assembly, and it would require more penetration than we can lay claim to to make even a probable guess who that all the Ministers, and M. CARLIER as head of police, had tendered their resignations, and that the President had not then decided whether he would accept them or not-

The insults which many Republican representatives have experienced from the gendarmerie during the vacation have bility which the Constitution provides for them. M. SARTIN, the representative for Allier, has written to M. Durin, as

It has been argued that because the juries in the trials against the conductors of the Press have been favorable to M. Kossurn has not yet arrived. The Mississippi reachtheir prosecution, and returned verdicts adverse to them, therefore the Government was supported by the people in ing in all fifty-seven persons, were on loard that vessel juries are not fairly taken from among the people ; they are, in fact, selected by the police, who never allow any one whose opinious are not known to be highly conservative to be placed day. The Times still expresses a very ker feeling against on the list; at least so says the correspondent of the Kossuru, and hints that he does not inted to cross the At-

except its handsome collegiate church. How great Don MANUEL Gonor, Prince of Peace, died at Paris on the to take place on the continent of Europe in the spring of 1852. ing in the same house for the last thirty years.

The news from Iracr is that the Pork was still trying, though in vain, to form a papal army. The Federal Government of Berne will not allow a paral army to be recruitcapacity. Manchester could turn out her hundreds of thou- ed in Switzerland, and therefore the King of NAPLES will send his own Swiss regiments to Rome, which are to pass as having come fresh from Switzerland; thus eluding the article of the convention between the four Catholic Powers. Roman States. We cannot think such a shallow artifice Times well contrasts this progress of the Queen of England through Lancashire with a hypothetical one of Louis Napoposition between the constitutional liberties of Piedre the despotic atrocities of Rome and Naples, is fast declining towards the latter. It is true that the Tuscan nature, "tolesouthern neighbors; but a good deal of that little vexatious diery. All this mighty armament is kept up, and has been persecution has lately been practised against the friends of constitutional principles, which is calculated to drive them into despair or exile. It may, however, operate the other And what did the youthful Emperor of Austria when he visit- way, and rouse the friends of liberty into action. It is ra. ther a good sign that the communal elections of Florence the governmental candidates.

The GERMAN Diet at FRANKFORT has been thrown into fever by Lord PALMERSTON's having caused a copy of Mr. inquisitor. "He maintained that to criticize the crit justice of other countries is a most flagrant breach of the rights of nations. The King of Naples thought fit to imprison some thousands of his subjects for the crime of con-stitutionalism. In Austris, in Saxony, and in Baden, the German Governments had not indeed imprisoned people for the same crime, but had shot them after a summary trial by court martial. If the King of Naples had sworn to the ation which he imprisoned and tortured his subjects and his ex-ministers for remaining true to, the Kings of Germany had also sworn to that German constitution which they afterwards shot their subjects for defending. The case of German princes was therefore as bad, if not worse, than the case of his Majesty of Naples. If English s'atesme interfered with the one, they might equally anathematize the other. And, if so, what was to become of kingly free dom and independence? The Prussian envoy to the Diet having assented, it was agreed that Count Taux should be empowered to read a lecture to Lord PALMERSTON."

His lordship will, however, we hope, survive the ponder oue blow about to be aimed at him.

The withdrawal of the two Pressian provinces from the Bund greatly adds to the difficulty of admitting the non-German provinces of Austria into it, because it annuls the precedent which Austria intended to quote. She may, howneers and capitalists their conviction that a single line of com- in the Lombardo Venetian kingdom for only one year are to be unication may be established between this country and the let free immediately. The state of the Vienna exchange is war department cannot be long continued, but no attempt is being made to govern except by the military. There is no doubt that Paussya is gradually seeking a better understanding with France, and, should the position of that country be towards Austria and Russia.

and Exert has not yet been adjusted ; we still have confi-

dent hopes, however, that it soon will be.
Your Minister, Mr. Lawsness, has returned from his

vate deposites have increased £327,171, and the bulion charge of having taken a lion's share of them. It is under-£38,076. The rates for money continue unaltered; a do stood that these medals have been awarded for "originality or the English statue of GLYCERA, embodied this element of originality more than does the American one of the GREEK SLAVE. Wet the two first received council medals, the last only the smaller one. We have heard the same observation made hy many others; but let this pass. With respect to the council medals, we find they have been distributed as

Oubitt, 1 each ..... 4

New, in the first place, it must be remembered that the Unied Kingdom has exhibited more than half the contents of he building, and the honorary distinctions could not fail was a political meeting contrary to the order of the Prefect. and have more natural taste; they estainly have better prompt and decisive satisfaction. The point of law taken by must be allowed that their task was a uly herculean one. the gaudarmes, that the inviolability of a representative does That they have done their best to decidempartially, we sintoo much to expect.

ed Gibreltar on the 9th instant. The Hogarians, numberfor Southampton by the steamer Medrid, ither to-day or to-morrow, and may be confidently expecteto arrive on Mon-

From FRANCE we learn that the President has accepted the resignation of all the Ministers, including the Prefect of Police. The ex-Ministers, however, continue in the exercise of their functions until their successors are appointed; who those successors will be, is not even guessed at. Paris is perfectly tranquil. The receipts of the French revenue for the first nine months of 1849, 1850, and 1851 were, respectively, 509,456,600fr., 537,639,000fr., and 549,992,000fr No other continental news whatever.

FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, OCTOBER 13, 1851. that this Government is on the eve of important try, but of its interior policy. It is the determination on the part of the President to effect this last parts of France, requiring the intervention of the military force. In some cases order has been restored only after Cabinet. An abandonment of the direction heretothe chief of the State is now seeking to enforce, would imply a personal extinction and self-belittlement revolting to the self-esteem of certain members of the Cabinet, and an effrontery in tergiversaare incapable. It seems certain, then, that M. Bo-NAPARTE, in order to open some chance to the legal revision of the Constitution, by which alone he can retain power without a revolution, after the expiration of the few remaining months of his term, has resolved to propose to the Assembly the restoration of universal suffrage, by the repeal of the odious law of May 31, 1850. Upon this condition a certain number of the Democratic members of the Assembly have promised to support a bill for the convocation of a Constituent Assembly. It is very doubtful whether, with their aid, the required majority of three-fourths can be obtained. The Reiblican LAMARTINE and the Democrat GIRARDIN, who have given this pledge, have little personal influence, and can detach, with themselves, but very few from the two hundred and fifty Republicans in the Assembly, of whom the great mass are absolutely opposed, for the present, to any modification of the Constitution. In this they are not very consistent Democrats; for their opposition is evidently dictated by their fears that a full and free expression of the will of France under universal suffrage might be adverse to republican institutions, and they are absolutely certain that a majority of the Assembly seek revision of the Constitution solely from their hostility to the Republic. It is likely, too, that if, at the proposition of the President and his friends, universal suffrage should be re-established, many of the majority, especially of the Orleanist division, who voted three months ago for revision, will vote against it, from the fear that revision would enure exclusively to the benefit of M. Bonaparts, whom they are particularly desirous to exclude. It is likely, therefore, that the grand project of revi-Literature and the Drama are again a blank as respects rever, bribe Prussia to come into her plans by offering as an lantic is a subject of increasing attention, and the Athensum states that the same two gentlemen who first suggested the peror's visit to Italy has been followed by an act of mercy tomake much political capital out of our advocacy of the repeal of the law of Stst May, to be made available in an irregular candidacy for the Presidency next spring. It is this very im-United States for less money than it cost to construct a sinleplorabe; great unessiness, almost approaching to panic,
portant step which M. Bonapare is now about to commit
gle mile of works in some parts of the Great Western
leigns in that city. The present profuse expenditure of the himself to. The silence or partial secont of the Ministerial himself to. The silence, or partial assent, of the Ministerial journals confirm the intelligence given by all the other papers of Paris that, at a meeting of the Council of Ministers last Friday, the President made known his intention to provoke the repeal of the law of 31st May, and his will that his strengthened, Prussia will be drawn towards France and to-wards England by much stronger interests than she can be should take the initiatory steps. MM. FAUCHER, BAROCHE, wards Austria and Russia.

We are straid that the misunderstanding between Turker

M. Carrier, the Prefect of Police, who was also admitted to the sitting, argued on the same side, giving an alarming picture of the actual state of France, and demonstrating how Your Minister, Mr. Lawrences, has returned from his utterly insufficient for the preservation of order would be all very interesting and popular trip to Ireland, where he seems at his disposal, if this immense concession to the to have left very is orable impressions on the minds of men of all parties. He was at the closing of the Exhibition auducity. The President persisted in his purpose, when the OCTOBER 17 .- The Times of this morning gives This conduct staggered M. BONAPARTE for a moment. He some confections of the list of prize medals award- neither accepted nor refused the resignations, but asked the ed by the Jurers of the Great Exhibition, which gentlemen to reflect for a few days, as he himself would do add two more to those obtained by the United and it was agreed that there should be another Cabinet meet-States' exhibiters. It also says: "As neither the ing on Tuesday, (to morrow,) at which some definitive resobesatiful French gunnery, nor the Prussian, nor lution should be adopted. It is not believed that either party the Cour revolvers, nor any other arms are re- will retract; and my next will probably advise you that we warded with the council medal, we can only sup- are in the midst of a Ministerial crisis. LAMARTINE and pose that the moral principle of peace entered into the ques- Ontrox Barnor are both spoken of as leaders of the new tion, and that the Jurors felt it the object of the Exhibition Cabinet. The latter would probably be the man. LANANto save life rather than destroy it. Why Mr. Colt's re- TIME would certainly require pledges from M. BONAPARTE volvers are not even mentioned in the award we cannot un- that M. Bonaparte would not give, or give only to violate derstand." The following classification of the one hun- when the moment might be supposed to be favorable. Lanorease of discounts and advances of £376, 181. The pri- dred and seventy council medals will subject England to the MARTINE would require, too, a deference, docility, and submission on the part of the President from which his dignity, independence, and no mean self-appreciation would speedily revolt. Besides, Lamarinz could not command ten votes in the Assembly. If M. Bonarari persists, it is not improbable that he will holdly abandon the system of governing by a Ministry in accord with a parliamentary majority, and choose a purely Bonapartist council. The name of degree of the Ministerial posts about to be vacated. This I consider the mean of the mean the exchanges. The funds are firm, with an upwardstender. Of so striking or useful a kind as to impart a new impulse revolt. Besides, LANARTINE could not command ten votes dency. The business in railway shares is far from trisk. Or a new idea to manufacture or art." We would just repeat that we do not see how the French statue of Parray, -probable that he will holdly abandon the system of governing

recily to the United States, with all the refugees except Kos-SUTE and his immed ate suite. The latter will, it is said, to car some proportion to the number of exhibiters and of the objects exhibited. The United Kingdom has been award-to observe that most of the English journals censure in very edthe chief part of its council medals for steam engines and direct terms the Kossuth manifesto to the democracy of Marmahinery for locomotion and manufactures, charts and sur- seilles. Some have attempted to excuse him upon the ground veys agricultural implements, electric telegraphs, optical in- of his ignorance of the French language, and his having upon strucents, photographs, &c. The great number of medals this occasion been made the dupe of the leading Democrats in received for these things arises in some tegree from superiorithat city. Unfortunately for the validity of this defence. been followed by a direct attack upon the personal inviola- ty, butin a much greater degree from the large number of French visiters to the Mississippi while at Marseilles speak articles exhibited. Commercial returns would almost have the remarkable elegance and fluency of Kossuth's French; induced the supposition that such wouldbe the result; for the and a second letter, over his name, to the Mayor of South-President of the Assembly, stating that, being at dinner at British imports are principally raw materials, the exports ampton, written after the refusal of this Government to allow the house of M. Dunousaar, at Montlucon, two brigadiers chiefly nanufactured articles. FRANCI has been the next him passage through France, is replete with the same active of gendarmerie entered the dising-room and told the company most namerous recipient of medallic buors. The French revolutionary spirit. The French democracy, however, is that, inasmuch as the number of guests exceeded fifteen, it people are perhaps more purely scientic than the English, making the most of this illustrious demagogue's transitory visit to Marseilles. Subscriptions have been opened to raise The company were ordered by the gendarmes not to leave schools of art. They are, however, dicient in that practi- funds for the striking of two medals-one to perpetuate the the room. M. Santa produced his medal of a representative of the people, and insisted upon his right to go out. The gendermes replied that the inviolability of a representative did not exist when the Assembly was not sitting. They resisted the Jurors been angels, the correctness o their award would garian nationality;" the other in honor of the Marseilles de-M. Sartin; a scuille ensued, and a sabre cut, intended for have been disputed. Being only falliblemen, it is not to be mecratic working-man who, unable to procure a boat, threw M. Sarrin, wounded a lady who was at the table. The above doubted that they have fallen into some crors, and, when it himself into the water and swam off to the Mississippi, at anfacts are attested by the signature of M. DE GEBARDER in the is remembered that they had to pass adgment upon the chor in the harbor, to see Kossuth, shake him by the hand, Presse, who qualifies them as most serious, and calling for merits and excellence of more than a tillion of articles, it and utter the words adopted by Kossuth as his motto, "There is no obstacle to a man of determined will." I remark already upon the subscription lists the names of several distincerely believe; that they have always ecided correctly, is guished Democrate, ex-Ministers, Representatives, and lead-

simply abourd. Indeed, the President has no need to make

ing members of the press.

Letters from Vienna, dated the 7th instant, say that an answer had just been received there from the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, in reply to a note the object of which was to deterthese attacks upon the journalists. But it turns out that these Kossurs, his family, and attendants wi certainly embark mine what attitude it behooved the two Imperial Govern ments to assume with respect to the Ottoman Porte, in consequence of the liberation of Kossuth. Russia recommends moderation and strict observance of treaty stipulations, and promises in that case assent to whatever resolutions Austria lantic, but to keep in Europe, and be rear to take his part | may take, and active co operation.

An English paper, the Standard, professes to know from good authority that the Austrian am received instructions from Vienna to demand his passports and quit England the day that Kossura shall land at 8 ampton. The triumphal reception of the hero of the Hungarian insurrection will certainly not be a pleasant spectacle to the representative of Austria at the British Court. But the Emperor will hardly be so unreasonable as to expect that in free England the same arbitrary measures can be resorted to for the repression of popular political sympathies that are applied so unscrupulously in his own dominions, in Russis, and

Another letter, dated the 7th instant, from Peath, contain he sentences pronounced by the Council of War, on that very day, against thirty-eight Deputies of the Hungarian Diet, Since the date of my last there have appeared n the political horizon signs which leave little doubt all condemned to the confiscation of their property, and to death by strangulation. But this severe penalty has been commuted into that of imprisonment.

Serious political disturbances are taking place in various

Cabinet. An abandonment of the direction hereto-fore pursued, and acquiescence in the line which tre of France, the revolutionary excitement is particularly high. If M. Forcusa does not retire from the Ministry, it is supposed that he will shortly propose the extension of mar-tial law to several others, in addition to the seven which are already without the pale of the Constitution. One of these tion of which even a BAROCHE and a LEON FAUCHER | émeutes, in which the theoretical inviolability of the representatives was treated practically with very slight respect, will be brought by the outraged member to the notice of the Assembly at an early day after the re-opening.

The President of the Republic has been for the last two

weeks resident at St. Cloud. But the alarming rumors of the last few days have caused many of the absentere to hasten back to Paris; and the Elysée will probably again receive its host in a day or two more. It is supposed, indeed, if in the Council meeting to-morrow the separation of the President from his present Cabinet should be resolved upon, that the Commission of Permanence will immediately convoke the As-

At one of the last sittings of the Academy of Sciences of Paris, M. Pacer presented a communication relative to loco-motion in the air by means of balloons drawn by birds. The learned body paid the communication so much respect as to order its reference to a special committee (M. CASNIARD-LATOUR) for his report as to its value.

Another interesting paper was submitted at the sar ting, giving an account of the employment of chloroform with great advantage in the microscopic examination of insects.

It has been found difficult hitherto to fix living insects motionless upon the glass, under conditions favorable to satisfactory examination. Chloroform, producing temporary immobility, without injury to any portion of the body, even of the most delicate insect, has supplied the desideratum of which the correspondent of the Academy of Sciences has been long in search.

METTERNICH, the illustrious counsellor of the Emperors of Austria for the last firty years, has repaired from his estate of Johannesberg, on the Rhine, to Vienns, at the special re-quest of his imperial master. He declines positively all official station and responsibility, but expresses his readiness to give upon all occasions when it shall be asked the aid of his advice and experience. The Prince is in very feeble health

id rapidly lating. He is in ins seventy-unita year.	
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The next drawing takes place irrevocably on the 1st of Dember. 1851.

simply absurd. Indeed, the President has no need to make advances to the Democrats in order to make sure of their cooperation for the repeal of the law of 31st May. They will vote such repeal to a man, without scrutinizing the motives of the President, without hesitating because of the hopes that he is building upon it. But, from all that I see and hear, (and I have among my acquaintances several Frenchmen of a very red political hue,) I should say he must not hope, after having restored universal suffrage, to induce the Democrats and Socialists to forget the experience of the last three years, or to cajole them by his liberal professions into the support of his personal pretensions. They know him.

Kossura has not yet arrived in England. The English journals profess to be officially advised that the United States are frigate the Mississippi will proceed from Gibraltar discontinuous control of the search of the sender; or, if he prefers it, shares for the following discontinuous control of the sender; or, if he prefers it, shares for the following discontinuous control of the sender; or, if he prefers it, shares for the following discontinuous control of the sender; or, if he prefers it, shares for the following discontinuous control of the sender; or, if he prefers it, shares for the following discontinuous control of the sender; or, if he prefers it, shares for the following discontrol of the sender; or, if he prefers it, shares for the following discontrol of the sender; or, if he prefers it, shares for the following discontrol of the sender; or, if he prefers it, shares for the following discontrol of the sender; or, if he prefers it, shares for the following discontrol of the sender; or, if he prefers it, shares for the following discontrol of the sender; or, if he prefers it, shares for the following discontrol of the sender; or, if he prefers it, shares for the following discontrol of the sender; or, if he prefers it, shares for the following discontrol of the sender; or, if he prefers it, shares for the

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